CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

1380. The work of the Public Works Department was re-allocated among the Chief Engineers on functional basis with effect from 3rd March 1959.

1381. In January 1959, two Investigation Circles, one at Mysore and the other at Dharwar were sanctioned for the investigation of irrigation projects to be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

1382. Instructions were issued on 14th June 1958 that all buildings in C.D./N.E.S/PIP Blocks, whether residential or non-residential as and when completed, be handed over to P.W.D. for maintenance.

1383. Enhanced powers were delegated to the Engineer Officers and the same was made applicable to all the areas in the New Mysore State.

1384. The following important works were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) Construction of Buildings.—Twenty-eight works costing Rs. one lakh to Rs. 24·15 lakhs.

(ii) Roads and Bridge Works.—Forty-two works costing from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 59·29 lakhs.

1385. The Final Grant for the year under the control of the Chief Engineer (General), Roads and Buildings was Rs. 12,06,66,154, against which an expenditure of Rs.11,13,28,202 was incurred during the year. Grant and Outlay.

1386. The construction of the following building works were in different stages of progress during the year:—

Forest Lodge at Kyathedevaragudi (Mysore District); New Taluk Office buildings at T.-Narasipur and Maddur; Legislators' Quarters at Bangalore; Quarters for Ministers, Bangalore; new Sub-Jail building at Gadag and Hubli; H.H.M.O.I. Expansion Scheme, Mysore; II Stage—14 lines of Family Men's Quarters and IV Stage—8 lines of Family Men's Quarters in New Infantry Lines at Audugodi, Bangalore; 320 Provincial Armed Reserve Police Quarters at Tumkur; Quarters for 100 constabulary at Bijapur; 50 quarters for policemen

at Belgaum; a High School building at Arakere, Srirangapatna Taluk; Technical High Schools at Hubli and Karwar; a building for Polytechnic at Belgaum; a building for the Training College for Men at Kumta; a building for Polytechnic Institute at Karwar; Golden Jubilee Block to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; IV Pavilian and First Floor over the Administrative Block of Mental Hospital, Bangalore; extension to the Pathological Block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; a T. B. Sanatorium at Kolar; Cottage Hospitals at Bagalkot and Haveri; Karnatak Medical College at Hubli; General Hospitals at Thirthahally and Davanagere; a Combined Dispensary at Tiptur; Agricultural College and Hostel at Hebbal, Bangalore; a building for the Agricultural Department at Kudige; extension of the Agricultural College at Dharwar; Occupational Institute buildings at Hassan, Davanagere and Chintamani; the S. J. O. Institute Hostel building at Bangalore; Quarters for the executive staff of Minor Irrigation Division, Coorg; Quarters for Class I, II, III-A and III-B and IV servants in Belgaum Circle; a building for opening a new Government Press at Dharwar; a General Hostel building in the compound of the Central Jail, Bangalore; Harijan Hostel at Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore; Depressed Classes Hostel at Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud; and a building for the Industrial Training Institute at Hubli.

1387. Under Sericulture Division the following buildings were in good progress:—

(a) Buildings and other works for starting of Seed Cocoon Farms for the production of Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Lalgondanahalli; and

(b) Office Grainage and Rearing House and Staff Quarters at Bilidevalaya, Kunigal Taluk.

1388. The construction of Ground Floor of the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute at Channapatna (Estimate Rs. 5,88,000) was completed during the year.

1389. *Transport and Communications.*—An expenditure of Rs. 22,86,510 was incurred during the year as against a grant of Rs. 30,76,500 for the formation and construction of 23 new roads. These works were in different stages of progress.

1390. *Cement Concreting of Roads.*—Thirteen cement concreting Road works were in different stages of progress during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 10,58,968 was incurred during the year as against the final grant of Rs. 10,19,900.

1391. *Asphalting of Roads.*—Fifty-nine asphalting of Road works, (Estimates costing from Rs. 22,100 to Rs. 9,62,200 were under different stages of progress.

1392. *Construction of New Bridges.*—Fifteen bridges works, (Estimates costing from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 5·75 lakhs) were also in different stages of progress during the year.

1393. *National Highways.*—A total length of 558 miles and 4¼ furlongs of National Highways was maintained during the year. The expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs of National Highways during the year was Rs. 13,76,121.

1394. *Maintenance of Roads.*—A total length of 3,677 miles of District Fund and other roads were taken over as State Fund Roads. These roads were maintained during the year, in addition to a total length of 16,645 miles and five furlongs of State Fund Roads and 1,237 miles of V.C. Area roads.

1395. The Revenue realised during the year under XXXIX Civil Works was Rs. 52,81,185-27.

1396. The Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer has been working as an integrated part of the Office of the Chief Engineer (General) Mysore. Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer, P.W.D., Bangalore.

1397. Fifty-one type designs, 206 special designs and 142 layouts and six designs for Hubli Medical College were prepared during the year.

1398. As regards the Town Planning activities, several layout plans for town extensions and town improvements were being prepared and furnished to the local bodies.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works

1399. The activities of the Department were mainly concentrated on increasing the irrigation potential in the State and for the speedy execution of the irrigation works by harnessing the natural resources of the country to the maximum public utility.

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Major Irrigation (South) and Irrigation Projects, Bangalore

1400. This zone was in charge of the Bhadra Reservoir Project besides other medium sized Irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above such as Nugu, Kabini, Ambligola Projects, Tunga Anicut Works, Jambadahalla, Chikhole, Hebbahalla and Lakshman Thirtha Projects.

1401. *Bhadra Reservoir Project*:--The Bhadra Reservoir Project near Lakkavalli is a multi-purpose project intended to provide irrigation facilities for about 2·34 lakhs of acres of land. It is estimated to cost Rs. 3,353 lakhs. The progress of works on the main dam and saddles was satisfactory.

1402. *Left Bank Channel.*—The entire length of 48 miles of canal was in service and out of the atchkat of 17,226 acres for which irrigation facilities were made available, about 8,591 acres were irrigated.

1403. *Right Bank Channel-I Section.*—The progress of works in the different reaches of the canal from miles 0-42 was satisfactory. All embankment works were completed.

1404. *Right Bank Channel-II Section.*—The entire length of channel from G30/M54 to R2 G35/M62 was tackled.

1405. *Bhadra Tunnel Works.*—Tunnel boring from all the ten faces was started. Excavation for a length of 3,181 feet and concrete lining work for a length of 415 feet was done during the year.

1406. *Anvery Distributary.*—The length of the channel is 41½ miles estimated to cost Rs. 90,42,000 and is designed to irrigate nearly, 15,147 acres. Earth work cutting was tackled and was being executed throughout the length of the channel.

1407. *Tunga Anicut Works.*—The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 2,31,13,000. The head works were completed and the major activities during the year were the construction of protective works on the Right Bank, formation of irrigation track roads, sinking of wells at the new village sites, and construction of sub-block outlets. The entire length of right and left bank channel was maintained satisfactorily.

1408. *Ambligola Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 91,60,000. The reservoir is expected to bring

under cultivation an area of 7,300 acres. Excavation of left bank channel was started in bits up to mile 15 and channel work for a length of eight miles was nearing completion.

1409. *Nugu Reservoir Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,10,68,000. The scheme envisages the construction of a Reservoir across the river Nugu to irrigate 20,000 acres of land. Major portion of the work was already completed.

1410. *Nugu High Level Channel.*—The main channel up to full length of 54 miles was completed and put into service. Water was made available to irrigate 18,000 acres.

1411. *Kabini Reservoir Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,20,00,000. This project brings under irrigation 30,000 acres of land. Diversion works as also the removal of the obstruction above the bed level near Sulekatte were taken up.

1412. *Chikkahole Project.*—The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 46,50,000 comprises the construction of masonry dam and a channel to irrigate 3,233 acres. Excavation of foundation for the masonry dam and on the channel was in brisk progress.

1413. *Hebbahalla Reservoir Project.*—Hebbahalla Project in Heggadadevankote Taluk is estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam and a channel to irrigate 1,330 acres. The excavation work was completed.

1414. *Krishnarajasagar Works.*—Maintenance works on the Krishnarajasagar Dam and allied channels including Visvesvaraya Canal were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,92,968.

1415. *Lakshmanathirtha Project.*—The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 30,42,000. The scheme envisages the construction of two Reservoirs and two Anicuts across Lakshmanathirtha and Ramathirtha Rivers, one on each, to irrigate 3,167 acres on the total. Preliminary works connected with the Lakshmanathirtha and Ramathirtha Dams and Ramathirtha Anicut were taken up and the progress was satisfactory.

1416. Lakshmanathirtha Anicut was completed in all respects except the earthen embankment, protective work and fixing up of sluice gates.

1417. The excavation of the channels up to 9th mile was completed including cross drainage works.

Major Irrigation (North) and Irrigation Projects, Munirabad.

1418. This zone was in charge of the following major works, besides the medium sized Irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above in the areas of Bombay Karnatak, Hyderabad Karnatak and Bellary District.

(i) Tungabhadra Project
(ii) Hajalibanda Diversion Scheme
(iii) Ghataprabha-Stages I and II.

1419. Consequent to the allocation of works amongst the Chief Engineers, vide G.O. No. PWD 6 SCO 59, dated 3rd March 1959, this Office has been re-designated as that of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, Munirabad, and is functioning as such with effect from 12th March 1959 onwards.

1420. The investigation and surveys of the following major schemes in addition to other medium sized Irrigation Schemes in the areas of Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak were also in progress during the year.

(i) Upper Krishna and Bhima Projects.
(ii) Malaprabha Project.

1421. *Tungabhadra Project.*—Half the dam and the canal on the left bank are under the control of Mysore State. The other half of the dam and the canal on the right side which benefit areas both in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are under the control of the Tungabhadra Board. The Left Bank Main Canal which is 127 miles long is to irrigate 5,80,000 acres in Raichur District of Mysore State.

1422. *Hajalibanda Diversion Scheme.*—Consequent to the completion of major portion of works on the Anicut and Main Canal, the Division was abolished with effect from 1st January 1959 duly retaining one Sub-Division for carrying out the remaining works.

1423. *Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project—First Stage-Miles 0-44 and Two Branches.*—The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project is a part of comprehensive Major Irrigation Scheme known as "Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme" and comprises the construction of the first 44 miles of Main Canal and 31 miles of branches to command a gross area of 2·68 lakhs of acres and irrigable culturable

area of 1·20 lakhs acres of the famine stricken and arid tracts in 136 villages of Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

1424. The Project was sanctioned by the Bombay Government in January 1949 for Rs. 5·45 crores and construction was started in June 1949 as a "Grow More Food Scheme". There already exists a diversion weir across the Ghataprabha River near Dhupdal village in Gokak Taluka of Belgaum District, from which the present canal takes off. The canal is at present functioning only as a monsoon canal, utilising the available river flow during the monsoons without being fed by any storage reservoir.

1425. The earth work on the main canal and branches was completed. Distribution in the Ghataprabha Flank was completed and that in the Krishna Flank was nearing completion.

1426. All the 142 masonry works on the main canal were completed.

1427. *Second Stage-Miles 45-73 and other Branches.*—This project comprises :—

(i) The extension of the Left Bank Canal from miles 45 to 73 and three Branches *viz.*, Gani, South and Bilgi totalling to about 63 miles and

(ii) Raising the canal capacity from 1,500 cusecs to 2,000 cusecs at the head.

1428. An additional area of 1·78 lakhs of acres of land lying in about 60 villages of Bijapur District will be brought under irrigation under the canal. The scheme is expected to produce about 30,000 tons of foodgrains annually on full development.

1429. Earth work was in progress during the year.

1430. *Ghataprabha Valley Development.—Stage II-Dam Portion : Hidakal (Hadalga) Dam Project.*—The Hadalga Dam project envisaging construction of a storage reservoir of 32,500 m. cft. live storage across the Ghataprabha River near village Hadalga, in Kolhapur District, forms an integral part of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme. Sanction was accorded to start with the preliminary works of Hidakal Dam project.

1431. *Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme-III Stage.*—The Ghataprabha Right Bank canal was formerly, proposed to take off from the Right Flank of the Dhupdal

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Weir. The area commanded by the canal would be about 4.2 lakhs of acres. The total length would be about 150 miles.

1432. A project for about 50 miles length of this alignment which involves $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles tunnel has been prepared. Due to change in the dam site, from Hadalga to Hidakal, it has now been proposed to start the canal from Hidakal Dam itself as it has nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres more command than the previous prepared alignment.

1433. Detailed survey along this new alignment has been taken up.

1434. *Malaprabha Irrigation Project.*—Detailed Canal surveys for the Malaprabha Right Bank Canal for a length of 120 miles and branch canals of 64 miles have been completed.

1435. *Dharma Reservoir Project near Yemagalli in Mundgod Taluka of North Kanara District.*—This project has been sanctioned for Rs. 67 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a earthen dam to impound a live storage of 784 m. cft. for providing assured irrigation facilities to an area of 4,000 acres in addition to 10,000 acres already being irrigated by the existing Dharma Canal.

1436. *Nagathana Project in Bijapur Taluka, Bijapur District.*—This comprises the construction of an irrigation tank across a local nala near Nagathana village in Bijapur Taluka. This work, started in March, 1958, was continued during the year.

1437. *Irrigation and Public Health, Bangalore.*—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health is concerned with the schemes under irrigation and power (eight medium sized projects) and Minor Irrigation Schemes under 'Agriculture'.

1438. The eight medium irrigation projects are continued from the First Five Year Plan and were nearing completion. The progress of expenditure on the several works are indicated briefly below:—

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of March 1959	Remarks
	Rs. in lakh		
1 Naranapur Anicut	21·50	24·39	Estimates are to be revised.
2 Kariyala Tank	25·45	27·22	

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of March 1959	Remarks
	Re. in lakhs		
3 Ganjigatti Tank...	7·59	5·25	under progress
4 Arwatgi Tank ...	2·62	2·546	physically completed.
5 Benchi Tank ...	2·41	1·96	under progress
6 Hommardi Tank	8·23	6·16	physically completed.
7 Lakhanpur Bhandara.	4·44	2·83	under progress
8 Kalloli Bhandara	3·43	2·55	under progress

1439. Irrigation potential was created fully in respect of four projects and partially in respect of two projects. Irrigation has developed under three projects.

Minor Irrigation

1440. Of the several activities under Agricultural Programme, the Public Works Department is connected with Minor Irrigation only. The following Minor Irrigation works were taken up by the Department. Minor Irrigation-Agriculture

1. Restoration of tanks.
2. Construction of tanks, pickups, anicuts, etc.
3. Flood control and improvement drainage.
4. Special Minor Irrigation Programme.

1441. (1) *Restoration of Tanks.*—The scheme of restoration of tanks is to bring the large number of tanks which are silted etc., to the standard conditions. The irrigation benefits derived therefrom are mostly for providing assured water supply to the existing extent under the tanks receiving precarious water supply. The expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1959 during the Second Plan was Rs. 32·15 lakhs.

1442. (2) *Construction and Improvement of Tanks, Pick-ups, Anicuts, etc.*—The second scheme relates to the construction of new anicuts, tanks and other facilities for wet or semi-dry cultivation and improvements to existing structures. A number of new works have been taken up under this scheme. The nature of benefits derived

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are creating water potential for new Irrigation besides assuring water supply to the existing irrigation.

1443. The following are the important works costing more than Rs. 5·0 lakhs each, taken up under the above scheme.

1. Construction of a tank across Mavinahole, Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District.

2. Construction of a tank across Yennehole, Mysore Taluk, Mysore Division.

3. Irrigation tank at Tambarangundi, Dharwar Division.

4. Irrigation tank at Tadavalga, Indi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

5. Irrigation tank at Todalbagi, Indi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

6. Irrigation tank at Bableswar, Sindgi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

7. Gurpur Anicut Scheme, South Kanara Division.

1444. The expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Second Plan period is Rs. 56·43 lakhs.

(3) *Flood Control and Drainage.*—No progress could be secured so far against the scheme of flood control and drainage.

(5) *Special Minor Irrigation programme.*—The Special Minor Irrigation Scheme consists of the following kinds of works:

(a) Restoration and improvement or repairs of minor and major tanks.

(b) Construction of new tanks.

(c) Improvements of old Kattes.

(d) Construction of new Pick-ups and Bhandaras.

(e) Extension or improvement or opening of feeder channels.

1445. The object of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities on an accelerated basis with a view to increase the tempo of food production of the State. The Special Minor Irrigation Scheme was started in the last quarter of the year 1957-58. The Government in December 1957 sanctioned a scheme known as Special Minor Irrigation, Scheme costing Rs. 30·00 lakhs for the last three months of the year 1957-58, as a part of the comprehensive draft

programme for Rs. 2 crores to be tackled by the end of the year 1958-59. The outlay booked to end of March 1958 was Rs. 15·74 lakhs.

Water Supply Division, Bangalore.

1446. The total grant for the maintenance of water supply to three cities, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. and for develoment works stood at Rs. 60,60,000.

1447. Water supply to Bangalore City was raised to 14·5 million gallons from (1) Chamarajasagara Water Works, T. G. Halli and (2) Hessarghatta Tank (Soldevanahally) consequent on the working of new 2,000 H.P. pumpsets as against the previous, years supply of 13·00 million gallons per day.

1448. Additional supply of water was given by tractors etc., during festivals for marriages and other big functions. Water was also supplied by tractors to the several scarcity areas.

1449. Concentrated efforts were put to improve the water supply to Mysore City by pumping water through a 24" rising main from K.R.S. to Mysore. Almost all the works relating to the sanctioned scheme for Rs. 48·32 lakhs, for improvement of water supply to Mysore City under 'P' Loans and Advances have been completed.

1450. *Arkavathi Scheme.*—It is proposed to construct a reservoir at Hallimala, three miles north of Ramanagaram on Arkavathi River and utilise the storage for water supply to Bangalore, by drawing a supply main from Hallimala to Bangalore. The survey work of the reservoir was completed and that of the rising main to Bangalore was taken up during the year.

1451. *Cauvery Scheme.*—The proposal is to draw cauvery water from the Netkal Balancing Reservoir near Shimsha Generating Station and lead it on to Bangalore *via* Bannerghatta. The survey work was progressing.

1452. *Hemavathi Scheme.*—The third alternative proposal is to examine, if water supply to Bangalore can be made by tapping Hemavathi River, at Sreeramadevaru Dam near Holenarasipur. This involves a length of 100 miles of supply main to Bangalore and pumping against a total head of about 1000 feet including frictional losses.

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The survey of the supply main for a length of about 50 miles was completed during the year.

Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects.

1453. With the formation of the Mysore State Electricity Board, the Government retained under their control all the Hydro-Electric Projects under construction, *viz.*, Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project as also investigations of new Hydro Electric and Thermal Projects.

1454. *Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.*—Civil Engineering Works:—A grant of Rs. 2,20·00 lakhs was sanctioned for the Civil Engineering works of the project. This grant was modified to Rs. 1,80·00 lakhs. Against this final grant, an outlay of Rs. 179,96,470 was incurred during the year.

1455. *Electrical Works.*—Excavation of the generating site was being carried out and about 30 per cent of the total estimated excavation was completed by the end of March 1959. Excavation for the future extension of the generating station and also for the outdoor yard was taken up during the year, and about 15·6 per cent and 12·6 per cent, respectively, of the work was completed by the end of March 1959.

1456. Preliminary survey of transmission line route—68 miles between A.B. Site and Shimoga and 170 miles between Shimoga and Bangalore was completed.

1457. An outlay of Rs. 58,89,506 was incurred against the appropriation of Rs. 25,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,66,490 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 1,069 lakhs for Electrical works.

1458. *Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project.*—The works on the generating station site were being carried out by the Department. Masonry works on the Right Bank Station site had come up to plus 68 level. Excavation work on the Left Bank Station site was completed. Excavation for the River Bed Units was nearing completion.

1459. The line materials such as insulators, conductors, etc., required for the transmission line have been procured.

1460. An outlay of Rs. 40,53,196 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 12,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 61,33,896 against Rs. 2,41,84,300 of the sanctioned estimate.

1461. *Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank), Munirabad.*—Construction of the power house had been taken up. Detailed survey of the 110 KV Transmission Line Route from Munirabad to Shahabad was completed to a length of 190 miles.

1462. An outlay of Rs. 28,68,646 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 45,35,000. The total outlay on the project at the end of the year was Rs. 93,17,699 against the sanctioned estimate amount of Rs. 4,16,33,000.

(iii) Electricity Board

1463. This is the second Annual Report of the Mysore State Electricity Board. The first report being only for the half year of 1957-58 after the formation of the Board from 30th September 1957. General.

1464. Power generation continued from the three Hydro Electric Power Generators of 1,79,200 KW capacity at Shimshapura and Sivasamudram and Jog and 6,490 KW capacity in minor diesel sets at 15 places of integrated areas. Power Generation

1465. During the year, 938,969,413 KWH of power was produced and 866,618 KWH was purchased from private licensees. Out of the total power available to the extent of 9,39,836,031 KWH, 800,018,469 KWH were sold to several classes of consumers.

1466. Twenty-six thousand and twenty-five new consumers under domestic, public lighting and irrigation pumpsets were served during the year.

1467. One hundred and thirty-seven minor villages having less than 5,000 population and two villages having population between 5,000 to 10,000 and 10,000 to 20,000, respectively, were electrified during the year, bringing the total number of villages so far electrified to 1,637 (1,498) at the end of the year. Rural Electrification.

1468. Major Hydro-Electric Projects at Sharavathi, Bhadra and Tungabhadra were being carried out by Government and the Board has not planned or constructed

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new power sources. No new transmission lines were also undertaken for construction, as the old ones were progressing.

Profit and Losses under Revenue Account

1469. A gross revenue of Rs. 4,64,82,156·23 was earned through sale of power and miscellaneous receipts like rents on buildings, sale of scrap etc., Out of which, a sum of Rs. 1,58,62,093·87 was expended on operating expenses, resulting in a net receipt of Rs. 3,06,20,062·36. Contribution to depreciation fund, interest payment, audit and administration charges and contribution towards pension and provident fund of employees, including contribution to development reserve, amounted to Rs. 3,42,90,820·90 as against the balance of Rs. 3,06,20,062·36 after meeting operation and maintenance expenses. Trading operation resulted in a net loss of Rs. 36,70,758·54.

Capital Account

1470. Against the initial liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 declared by Government in November 1957, the assets of the Board at the end of the year increased to Rs. 37,52,72,043·34 which includes capital expenditure of Rs. 1,70,67,689·87 during the year.

Progress achieved in respect of Second Five Year Plan.

1471. The progress achieved in respect of Second Five Year Plan, was as follows :—

(a) Physical Progress:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Target planned 1956-61	Achieved to end of 1958-59
1.	Rural Electrification Schemes ...	700 Villages	422 Villages
2.	Transmission Lines in miles ...	6,043	3,054
3.	Step Down Stations and extensions and improvements to distribution plant system.	32	9
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme ...	—	—
5.	Power Supply to I.P. sets ...	7,000	4,640

(b) Financial Progress :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Planned Provision 1956-61	During the year	To end of 1958-59
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	Rural Electrification ...	336·54	36·17	113·21
2.	Transmission Lines ...	192·34	9·15	84·38
3.	Step Down Stations and extensions and improvements to distribution plant and system.	234·16	30·19	179·62
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme.	40·00	12·16	26·38
		803·04	87·67	403·59

1472. Other works undertaken during the year were (1) the 110 KV Bangalore-Bhadravati line and 66 KV Ring Main between N.R.S. and H.M.T. were charged during the year, (2) the step down stations at Holenarsipur, T.G. Halli, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and Subramanyapura were commissioned for service, (3) 25 cycle power supply at Doddaballapur, Hoskote, Anekal and T. G. Halli was changed to 50 cycle power.

Welfare Schemes

1473. The Board continued to maintain two High Schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and the Middle School at Hirebhaskar. Three well equipped Hospitals at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board.

Conclusion

1474. Due to the change in the system of accounts and adherence to the Electricity Acts and Rules, several modifications, amendments and alterations necessary were being done during the year. A special Tariff Committee was working out an uniform tariff rates based on the financial results at the end of March 1958.

(iv) Ports.

General.

1475. With the re-organisation, the new Mysore State has a sea coast of 200 miles studded with 21 ports (16 in North Kanara and 5 in South Kanara).

1476. The important intermediate ports of the State are: (1) Karwar (including Sadashivgad and Anchi Dev), (2) Tadri (or Gokarn), (3) Bhatkal, (4) Malpe and (5) Mangalore.

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1477. There are also some smaller ports like Honnavar, Bellikere, Kumta, Coondapur and Hongarkatte. Of all the ports, Mangalore is the biggest port in Mysore State possessing all the incidental advantages of labour, and load transport.

Fees on cargo and passengers.

1478. Landing, shipping and storage fees on cargo and passengers were levied under the Madras Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, in South Kanara District during the year. Fees on passengers and storage fees on cargo were also levied under Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882, in North Kanara District. The question of introducing uniform rates at all the ports in the State was taken up and the proposals were sanctioned by Government. The draft "Mysore Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Bill, 1958" was awaiting enactment.

1479. The weekly passenger-cum-cargo steamer service of the S.S N. Company Ltd., Bombay, between Bombay and Cochin, was continued during the year.

Navigation, Tonnage and Dues.

1480. One thousand, one hundred and fifteen steamers (240) and 4,839 (5,987) sailing vessels entered the ports in the State (except Mangalore) during the year. A total amount of Rs. 58,825-43 (Rs. 42,630-97) was collected as port dues during the year.

Trade.

1481. A total quantity of 62,441 (64,454) tons of cargo was imported and 2,17,660 (1,22,672) tons exported through the ports (except Mangalore) during the year. The increase in the export of cargo was due to the shipping of iron ore through Bellikere and Karwar ports. A total quantity of 47,582 tons and 80,852 tons of iron ore, respectively, were exported through Bellikere and Karwar ports during the year against only 29,053 tons exported at Karwar during the previous year.

Receipts and Charges.

1482. The total receipts and charges of the Ports Department during the year were Rs. 1,34,944-94 and Rs. 2,49,264-29, respectively.

1483. The I.N.S. 'JUMNA' of the Indian Navy conducted the Hydrographic survey of Honnavar port during February and March 1959. The survey of the Bellikere port was being taken up by the Indian Navy.